

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001444420011-0

PARGONOV, A.P. inzh.

Instrument stand of an electric interlocking system. Autom.
telem. i sviaz' S no. 7.26-27 J1 '64. (MIRA 17-12)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001444420011-0"

RAZGONOV, A.F., inzh.

Improved network for the grid control of thyratrons in ShchEP-1
blocks. Avtom., telem. i sviaz' 8 no.6:24-26 Je '64.

(MIRA 17:6)

RAGGONOV, A.P.

Operation of ShchBPl power supply units of single-rail track
circuits. Avtom. telem. i sviaz' 8 no. 3:31-33 Mr '64.
(MIRA 17:5)

1. Starshiy elektromekhanik posta elektricheskoy tsentralizatsii
stantsii Krasnoyarsk Vostochno-ibirskoy dorogi.

L 26612-66 EWT(1) JT

ACC NR: AP6009440

SOURCE CODE: UR/0377/65/000/003/0030/0033

AUTHORS: Tarnizhevskiy, B. V.; Razgovorov, A. D.; Savchenko, I. G.

35
B

ORG: All-Union Order of Labor Red Banner Scientific Research Institute of Current Sources (Vsesoyuznyy ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni n.-i. institut istochnikov toka)

TITLE: Investigation of optical and power characteristics of a solar radiation concentrator manufactured by the "bulge" method

SOURCE: Geliotekhnika, no. 3, 1965, 30-33

TOPIC TAGS: solar radiation, solar furnace, experimental method, optic method

ABSTRACT: The optical and power characteristics of a solar furnace concentrator are investigated. The concentrator is made by the "bulge" method, using sheet material under an equilibrium load. This gives the concentrator an approximately parabolic shape. The radiant flux density along the focal image for a parabolic concentrator is given by

$$E_r = C_1 e^{-c_2 r^2}$$

where r is the distance from the optical axis. To verify this experimentally, a

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continuous-flow calorimeter is placed on the focal point of the concentrator with a collection of diaphragms to locate the beam along the focal image. The measurement results are plotted as E (the radiant flux density) versus distance from the optical axis x . When compared with the above theoretically derived formula, the agreement is found to be quite poor. For the "bulged" concentrator, the results show a sharp maximum of E on the optical axis. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 2 formulas.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 31May65/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2 B1C

RAZGOVOROV, Aleksandr Vasil'yevich; SIDOROVA, T.S., red.; SLUTSKIN,
A.A., tekhn. red.

[Problems and exercises on communication statistics] Sbornik
zadach i uprazhnenii po statistike sviazi. Moskva, Sviaz'-
izdat, 1963. 159 p. (MIRA 16:5)
(Telecommunication--Statistics)

PODGORODETSKIY, Ivan Aleksandrovich; RAZGOVOROV, Aleksandr Vasil'yevich;
GORELIK, S.A., otv. red.; KAZ'MINA, R.A., red.; SLUTSKII, A.A.,
tekhn. red.

[Telecommunication statistics] Statistika sviazi. Moskva, Sviaz'-
izdat, 1962. 326 p. (MIRA 15:11)
(Telecommunication—Statistics)

RAZGOVOROV, Aleksandr Vasil'yevich; KONYUS, A.A., otv. red.; KAZ'MINA, R.A.,
red.; SLUTSKIN, A.A., tekhn. red.

[Selection method and its use in communication enterprises] Vybo-
rochnyi metod i ego primenenie v predpriatiiakh sviazi. Moskva,
Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po voprosam sviazi i radio, 1961. 49 p.
(MIRA 14:12)

(Telecommunication—Accounting)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001444420011-0

RAZGOVOROV, A.V., kand.ekon.nauk

Economic efficiency of using unattended repeater stations for main
cables. Vest. sviazi 18 no.6:11-12 Je '58. (MIRA 11:6)
(Telephone cables)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001444420011-0"

SOLOVEYCHIK, L.M.; GENIN, L.S.; KRUPYANSKIY, F.Yu.; RAZGOVOROV,
A.V.; TRAUBENBERG, I.A.; RUBINA, P.M., otv. red.; KUZ'MINA,
R.A., red.

[Principles of the methodology of planning future needs
in general usage service] Osnovy metodologii perspektivnogo
planirovaniia potrebnosti v sviazi obshchego pol'zovaniia;
informatsionnyi sbornik. Moskva, Sviaz', 1964. 77 p.
(MIRA 17:12)

111-58-6-7/25

AUTHOR: Razgovorov, A.V., Candidate of Economical Sciences

TITLE: On the Economic Efficiency of Non-Attended Repeater Stations of Cable Trunk Lines (Ob ekonomicheskoy effektivnosti pri-meneniya neobsluzhyvayemykh usilitel'nykh punktov na kabel'-nykh magistralyakh)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Svyazi, Nr 6, 1958, pp 11-12 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This article deals with the efficiency of non-attended repeater stations in comparison with attended and semi-attended ones, and shows that an economy of service costs as well as man-power can be obtained. The author describes in detail the methods of calculation and gives formulas, graphs (Figures 1 to 4) and numerical examples for determining this economy. The non-attended repeater stations used with symmetric cable trunk-lines are contained in a cylindrical metal tank, which is placed into the earth for reducing the temperature fluctuations of the air inside the tank. Its equipment is fed by a remote power supply of an attended repeater station. Up to 6 non-attended stations can be fed by an attended one. The attended repeater station is informed on all disturbances

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111-58-6-7/25

On the Economic Efficiency of Non-Attended Repeater Stations of Cable
Trunk Lines

occurring at the non-attended station by means of an automatic remote signaling system. This renders the cable trunk-line system fully automatic. Technico-economic characteristics for h.f. equipment developed by the "TsNIIS" were utilized for determining the economic efficiency. "Giprosvyaz'" standard solutions and existing standards for the main construction of cable trunk-lines were used. The conclusions of this article are illustrated by examples of the multiplexing equipment of the "K-24" and "K-60" types. This article contains 4 graphs.

Card 2/2

1. Communications - USSR 2. Telephone repeaters -
Economic effects

BURENIN, P.I., podpolkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby, kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; RAZGOVOROV, B.I., mayor meditsinskoy sluzhby, kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; AGISHEV, A.V.

Feasibility of necrectomy in combined third-degree burns. Voen-med.
(MLRA 10:5)
zhur. no.1:23-26 Ja '56.
(BURNS, experimental,
necrotomy (Rus))

GOL'DGAMMER, K.K., polkovnik med.sluzby, doktor med.nauk, RAZGOVOROV, B.L.
mayor med.sluzby, kand.med.nauk

Possibility of using a circular suture in injuries to a major
blood vessel at different stages of radiation sickness. Voen-med.
zhur. no.8:19-23 Ag '56 (MIRA 12:1)
(RADIATION SICKNESS)
(BLOOD VESSELS--WOUNDS AND INJURIES)

GOL'DGAMMER, K.K., polkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby; BURENIN, P.I., podpolkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby; RAZGOVOROV, B.L., podpolkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby

Effectiveness of using blood plasma from a convalescent in treating burn disease in the toxemic stage. (Experimental study)
Voen.-med.zhur. no.8: 8-12 Ag'58. (MIRA, 16:7)
(BURNS AND SCALDS) (BLOOD—TRANSFUSION)

FXC-RPTA MEDICA Sec 9 Vol 13/2 Surgery Feb 59

832. (280) PRIMARY SUTURE OF WOUNDS IN RADIATION SICKNESS (Russian text) - Razgovorov, B. L. - EKSPER. KHM. 1957/2(47-50) Tables 1
Animals were subjected to toxic doses of X-rays and then wounds were inflicted on the soft tissue, which were sutured completely several hours later. In the control series of irradiated animals the wounds were left untreated. The sutured wounds healed by first intention irrespective of the time when the irradiation sickness manifested itself, or of the severity of the illness. This includes also those animals that perished subsequently from an overdose of X-rays. Animals with untreated wounds died from irradiation sickness much earlier, suffering besides from severe pyo-necrotic processes in the wounds. The conclusion is that following a thorough debridement a wound may be stitched irrespective of the supposed length of the latent period of irradiation sickness.

L 23976-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/FCC/EWA(h) SCTB DD/DD/GW

ACC NR: AT6003847

SOURCE CODE: UR/2865/65/004/000/0119/0126

AUTHOR: Saksonov, P. P.; Antipov, V. V.; Dobrov, N. N.; Shashkov, V. S.;
Kozlov, V. A.; Pershin, V. S.; Davydov, B. I.; Razgovorov, B. L.;
Morozov, V. S.; Nikitin, M. D.

68

ORG: none

B+1

TITLE: Perspektivs of pharmacochemical protection from radioactive
damage during cosmic flights

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Otdeleniye biologicheskikh nauk. Problemy
kosmicheskoy biologii, v. 4, 1965, 119-126

TOPIC TAGS: astronaut, space medicine, radiation biologic effect,
antiradiation drug, biologic acceleration effect, mouse, experiment animal,
space physiology, closed ecology system, space flight

ABSTRACT: The authors consider cosmic radiation a real danger for
astronauts, particularly during long flights. The work is a survey on
existing radioprotectors and a general discussion of biologic conditions
in cosmic flight, future research, and requirements for radioprotectors.
The present chemical compounds, Mercamine HCL, its salicylate and
disulfide, and AET appear sufficiently effective for clinical use against

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L 23976-66

ACC NR: AT6003847

X or gamma rays. Laboratory tests on mice showed that some compounds of the aminothiol series (cystamine, cysteamine, serotonin, AET) exerted significant protective effect in proton irradiation of 600 and 120 Mev. In the search for radioprotectors, other factors affecting the astronaut must also be taken into account, such as weightlessness, vibration, acceleration and changes in pressure. Tests on laboratory animals subjected to such conditions prior to irradiation showed no effect on radiation sickness, but vibration after irradiation was apt to prolong the sickness. Some of the radioprotectors tested in mice and dogs had an adverse effect on stability of the organism under vibration and acceleration. The authors call for studies to establish a stable ecologic system in the cabin which can accompany the astronaut on long trips, for models simulating cosmic flight conditions particularly in regard to radiation dose, and for radioprotective compounds to be compatible with all these conditions. Orig. art. has: none.

SUB CODE: 06, ~~22~~/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 040/ OTH REF: 028

Card 2/2 W

Document # : RWT(1) SCIB DB/GD

ACC NR: AT6036477

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0030/0031

AUTHOR: Antipov, V. V.; Kozlov, V. A.; Davydov, B. I.; Dobrov, N. N.;
Razgovorov, B. L.; Saksonov, P. P.

31

B+1

ORG: none

TITLE: New data on changes in the reactivity of the organism under the effect of
several spaceflight factors [Paper presented at the Conference on Problems of
Space Medicine held in Moscow from 24-27 May 1966]

SOURCE: Konferentsiya po problemam kosmicheskoy meditsiny, 1966. Problemy
kosmicheskoy meditsiny. (Problems of space medicine); materialy konferentsii,
Moscow, 1966, 30-31

TOPIC TAGS: space physiology, combined stress, biologic vibration effect, biologic
acceleration effect, ionizing radiation biologic effect, rat, cystamine, strychnine,
proton radiation biologic effect

ABSTRACT:

Experiments were performed to test changes in the reactivity of the
organism which result from spaceflight factors (vibration, acceleration,
ionizing radiation) and their combinations. The functional condition of the
organism was evaluated using pharmacological and physical methods.

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L 08280-07
ACC NR: AT6036477

It was found that vibration (70 cps at 10 G, for 1 hr) did not affect the stamina of the animal to physical exercise (swimming). The administration of cystamine (225 mg/kg) either before or after vibration caused a marked decrease in the duration of the swimming by the animal. Cystamine alone decreased the stamina of the organism during exercise, but to a significantly smaller degree than in combination with vibration. Vibration had the effect of moderately increasing the sensitivity of the organism to cystamine (400 mg/kg) and strychnine (1.5 mg/kg).

Four hours after exposure to acceleration (8 G, chest-back, for 20 min), a statistically significant drop in the physical stability of the animals was observed. On the seventh day after exposure stability increased. Changes in the reactivity of centrifuged animals with respect to physical exercise corresponded to shifts in the ceruloplasmin in the blood.

Forty days after exposure to protons (energy 120 Mev, doses from 700--1770 rad), the stability of animals to physical loads was lowered. Preliminary centrifugation (8 G for 15 min four hours prior to irradiation with doses of 400 and 700 rad) increased somewhat the resistance of animals to radiation. [W. A. No. 22; ATD Report 66-116]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 00May66
Card 2/2

L 14291-66 EWT(m)/ETC(F)/EPF(n)-2/EWG(m) GG/RD
ACC NR: AT6003875 SOURCE CODE: UR/2865/65/004/000/0411/0429

AUTHOR: Razgovorov, B. L.; Morozov, V. S.; Shashkov, V. S.; Antipov, V. V.; Dcbrov, N. N.; Konnova, N. I.; L'vova, T. S.; Saksonov, P. P.

65
Q+1

ORG: none

TITLE: Effect of screening individual parts of the body of animals on changes in radiation reaction on exposure to gamma rays and high-energy protons

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Otdeleniye biologicheskikh nauk. Problemy kosmicheskoy biologii, v. 4, 1965, 411-429

TOPIC TAGS: radiation shielding, RBE, rat, animal physiology, gamma irradiation, cobalt, radioisotope, proton, irradiation, radiation biologic effect

ABSTRACT: Previous experiments showed that screening of individual organs or parts of the body during large doses of x-rays or gamma rays can change both the degree of radiation sickness and the number of deaths. In this work experiments were conducted to determine the effect of screening during irradiation of animals with gamma rays and 120-Mev protons.

White rats of both sexes were used. Co⁶⁰ gamma irradiation with dose power of 15.5 r/min was used. Proton irradiation was conducted through Card 1/4

L 14291-66

ACC NR: AT6003875

lead-shielded polyethylene blocks to lower the dose (dose power 60 ± 10 rad/min). During gamma irradiation, parts of the body were screened with steel plates (15 cm thick) of different widths. Plexiglas blocks 12–15 cm thick, which almost completely blocked the proton flux from the effect of radiation, served as shields during proton irradiation. The biological rate of animals during gamma irradiation under these conditions was determined by the survival shielding during a 30-day period after irradiation. Localized screening of the abdomen (80% survival rate, which was most effective during control). It was concluded that screening of the abdomen lowers the mortality index to the greatest degree and also is most effective in easing the course of radiation sickness and lessening the degree of leukopenia.

In a second series of experiments, the abdomens of rats were shielded with plexiglas blocks of different widths during irradiation with protons in the following dose ranges: 800–1050 rad and 1100–1300 rad, and with gamma rays in doses of 930, 1100, and 1400 rad. It was found that screening the abdomen with a block 6 cm wide during proton irradiation with a

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ACC NR: AT6003875

800—1050 rad increased the survival rate to 86.4% (as compared with 19.4% in the control). A high survival rate (96.7—100%) was also observed when the abdomen was screened with blocks of various widths during gamma irradiation (930 rad). Screening of the abdomen during proton irradiation also prevented the development of severe gastrointestinal disease in many cases and caused rats to lose less weight. Experimental animals recovered weight more quickly and even exceeded initial weight levels.

Weight changes during gamma irradiation followed the same pattern.

Preliminary experiments were also conducted to show the effect of screening under the combined influence of protons and acceleration or vibration. Results showed that neither 30 min of acceleration (10g) nor 1 hr of vibration (700 cps, amplitude 0.005 min) altered the effectiveness of screening during proton irradiation (doses 750—1100 rad and 1050—1300 rad, respectively). Furthermore, it was found that the effectiveness of screening the abdomen increases with increased radiation dose. There is not yet any adequate explanation of the screening effect although it may be connected with retention by the organism of undamaged tissue sections.

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L 14291-66

ACC NR: AT6003875

Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 4 tables. [ATD PRESS: 4091-F]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 011 / OTH REF: 010

OC
Card 4/4

SAKSONOV, P.P.; ANTIPOV, V.V.; DOBROV, N.N.; SHASHKOV, V.S.; KUL'EV, V.A.;
PARSHIN, V.S.; LAVYLOV, B.I.; RAZGOVOROV, B.L.; MOLCHANOV, V.S.;
NIKITIN, M.D.

Prospects for pharmacochemical protection against radiation
injury in space flight. Probl. kosm. biol. 4:119-126 '65.
(MIRA 18:9)

RAZGOVOROV, B.L.; MOROZOV, V.S.; SHASHKOV, V.S.; ANTIPOV, V.V.; DOBROV,
N.N.; KONNOVA, N.I.; L'VOVA, T.S.; SAKSONOV, P.P.

Effect of screening of separate parts of the animal body on
the change in radiation reaction following action of gamma
rays and high-energy protons. Probl. kosm. biol. 4:411-429 '65.
(MIRA 18:9)

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TO THE BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, PARMA
(WPA 1948)

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001444420011-0"

L 53048-65 EWG(j)/EWT(m)

ACCESSION NR: AP5014856

UR/0020/65/162/003/0688/0690

AUTHOR: Saksonov, P. P.; Antipov, V. V.; Shashkov, V. S.; Razgovorov, B. L. i 24
Murin, G. F.; Morozov, V. S. B

TITLE: The biological effect of high-energy protons

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 162, no. 3, 1965, 688-690

TOPIC TAGS: high energy proton, RBE, chemical antiradiation agent, AET, cystamine, serotonin, 5 methoxytryptamine, mouse

ABSTRACT: The RBE of 120- and 660-Mev protons was determined for different biological objects, and the antiradiation effectiveness of certain chemicals was tested. The objects were irradiated from a synchrocyclotron with a pulsed proton beam (with specific ionization of approximately 6 and 20 ion pairs per 1μ for 660- and 120-Mev protons, respectively). The dose power was 400—700 rad/min for 660-Mev protons and 80—100 rad/min for 120-Mev protons. Different tests [not described] concerned with vital activity and heredity were used to estimate the RBE of protons as compared to gamma rays. Experiments showed that the RBE of 660- and 120-Mev protons (according to LD₅₀ criteria) for rats and mice is 0.7, and that protons are somewhat less effective than gamma rays. Similar results were obtained by other experimenters.

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L 53048-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5014856

The antiradiation properties of various pharmacochemical substances were tested during irradiation with 120- and 660-Mev protons and also with gamma rays. Animals were injected intraperitoneally with the desired substance 15-20 min before irradiation with lethal doses. When AET, 5-methoxytryptamine hydrochloride, or serotonin creatine sulfate were injected into mice, 50-70% survived, and those that died lived longer than the unprotected animals. With cystamine dihydrochloride, 50% survived, and with tryptamine hydrochloride and 5-hydroxytryptophan, around 20% survived. The RBE of 120- and 660-Mev protons, as determined by these experiments on mice and rats, and by other experiments on fruit flies, seeds, and other biological objects, does not exceed 1. An RBE higher than 1 was observed for 510-Mev protons during experiments with dogs, and for 730-Mev protons with monkeys. The type of animal and the experimental methods used account for this difference. [JS]

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 31Ju164

NO REF SOV: 011.

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 003

SUB CODE: LS

ATD PRESS: 4015

BB
Card: 2/2

RAZGOVOROV, B. L., MURIN, S. F., MOROZOV, V. S., SAKSONOV, P. P., ANTIPOV, V. V.,
and SHASHKOV, V. S.,

"on the Biological Effect of High-Energy Protons"

report submitted for the 14th Intl. Astronautical Federation (IAF) Congress,
Biacastronautics Committee, Paris, France 25 Sep-1 Oct 63

SHASHKOV, V.S.; SAKGONOV, I.P.; ANTIPOV, V.V.; MOROZOV, V.S.; MURIN, G.F.;
RAZGOVOROV, B.L.; SUYOROV, N.N.; FEDOSEYEV, V.H.

Efficiency of a pharmacochemical protection against gamma irradiation
and irradiation by protons with an energy 660 and 120 Mev. Kosm. issl.
(MIRA 17:9)
2 no.4:641-647 Jl-Ag '64.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001444420011-0

RAZGOVOROV, M.

Lights of a new life. Mast.ugl. 8 no.3:27 Mr '59.
(MIRA 13:4)
(Mongolia--Coal mines and mining)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001444420011-0"

SOV/51-7-4-11/32

AUTHORS: Anufriyeva, Ye.V., Vol'kenshteyn, M.V. and Razgovorova, T.V.

TITLE: Vitrification of Polymers and Luminescence

PERIODICAL: Optika i spektroskopiya, 1959, Vol 7, Nr 4, pp 505-510 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The paper describes a study of mobility of macromolecules and vitrification of polymers, using luminescence of certain molecules introduced into these polymers. It is known that the luminescence of "non-rigid" molecules depends strongly on the viscosity of the medium, falling with decrease of viscosity (Refs 4-6). This is because luminescing molecules lose their energy of excitation which is transferred to internal rotation; such a transfer occurs more easily when viscosity of the surrounding medium is low. On vitrification the polymer viscosity rises sharply and the mobility of macromolecules or their parts falls considerably. Dyes placed in small quantities in polymers undergoing vitrification were found to be sensitive to these changes of viscosity: for example intensity of luminescence of auramine or Mikhler's ketone present in polyvinylbutyral shows a discontinuity at 70°C which is the present vitrification temperature (T_g) of polyvinylbutyral (Ref 7). The present paper deals with several other polymers which contained small amounts of phosphors consisting of "non-rigid" (auramine) and "rigid" (rhodamine B,

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SOV/51-7-4-11/32

Vitrification of Polymers and Luminescence

rhodamine G, rhoduline orange, safranine, molecules. The authors measured the temperature dependence of luminescence of the system polymer-phosphor at temperatures from +20 to +120°C (this range included T_g temperatures of all polymers studied). Luminescence was excited with 436 or 365 mp mercury lines. The temperature dependences of the fluorescence maximum and the total emission were recorded both on heating and cooling. A photomultiplier FEU-19 was used as a receiver. The authors recorded also the fluorescence spectra at various temperatures below and above T_g of the polymer-phosphor systems. The spectra were measured using a monochromator UH-2 and a photomultiplier FEU-19. The samples were in the form of films 20-30 μ thick. The phosphors were introduced into polymers either by simultaneous dissolution of the polymer and the phosphor (dye) with subsequent removal of the solvent or by adsorption of the dye on the polymer film. The phosphors were present in amounts varying from 0.5 to 5%. "Non-rigid" molecules of auramine were introduced into polyvinyl acetate, polyvinylformal, polyvinyl alcohol, polystyrene, polychlorvinyl, polymethyl methacrylate. The temperature dependences of the luminescence intensity $I(T)$, are shown in Figs 1 and 2. In all cases the luminescence intensity had a discontinuity at T_g . Two discontinuities were observed on the $I(T)$ curves of polyvinyl alcohol and

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Vitrification of Polymers and Luminescence

polyvinylformal. One of these discontinuities occurred at T_g and the other at a lower temperature. The discontinuity at T_g in all polymers implies stronger quenching of luminescence of auramine above T_g ; this is due to transfer of the electron energy to vibrations and rotations (rotation of benzene rings of auramine with respect to one another). The second discontinuity at $T < T_g$ is due to final disappearance of the residual mobility of macromolecules within the molecular "net" of the vitrified polymers. In experiments with phosphors consisting of molecules with "rigid" structure it was found that the presence of the discontinuity on the $I(T)$ at T_g depended on the choice of the polymer and the phosphor. A discontinuity at T_g was observed in the case of rhodamine B in polyvinylbutyral (Fig 4, curve 3), but not in the case of rhodamine B in polyvinyl alcohol (Fig 4, curve 2) or in polyvinylformal (Fig 4, curve 1). No discontinuity was observed at T_g in the case of rhoduline orange in polyvinylbutyral (Fig 3, curve 2), but it was observed when rhoduline orange was introduced into polyvinyl alcohol (Fig 3, curve 1) or polyvinylformal. Discontinuities at T_g were also observed in safranine-polyvinylbutyral (Fig 5, curve 1) and safranine-polyvinylformal (Fig 5, curve 2) systems. All this indicates that quenching of

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Vitrification of Polymers and Luminescence

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luminescence of "rigid" molecules above T_g is governed by the nature of interaction between the phosphor molecules and the polymer macromolecules. These interactions may be in the form of transfer of the electron energy of the phosphor molecules to the polymer macromolecules or in the form of photochemical reactions which produce irreversible changes in the phosphor molecules. There are 5 figures and 10 references, 8 of which are Soviet and 2 English.

SUBMITTED: March 3, 1959

Card 4/4

ANUFRIYEVA, Ye.V.; VOL'KENSHTEYN, M.V.; RAZGOVOROVA, T.V.

Luminescence method for the study of vitrification. Opt. i spektr.
4 no.3:414-415 Mr '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR.
(Vitreous state) (Luminescence)

HALGOVICH 6-6-L.

"Primary Suture of Wounds in Radiation Sickness in an Experiment,"
by V. L. Razgoverov, Eksperimental'naya Khirurgiya, No 6, Nov/Dec
56, pp 47-49

✓

Animals were exposed to toxic doses of X rays, wounds were then inflicted on soft tissue and subsequently sutured. In the controls the wounds were left untreated. Healing was observed in all cases of sutured wounds regardless of the severity of the radiation sickness. Animals with untreated wounds died from radiation sickness much earlier, this being attributed to onset of infection in the untreated wounds. (U)

RAZGOVOROV, M. V.

Fishing - Implements and Appliances

Device for clipping off the anchor ropes of fixed nets at ground level. Rjib. khoz., 28,
No. 5, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress. October 1952. Unclassified.

Kazakhstan 7.6
AUTHORS: Arzifriyev, Ye.S., Vol'kanovskiy, M.V. and
Narginova, T.V.

1968-1970

TITLE: Study of Vitrification by a Luminescence Method.
(Izucheniiye steklovaniya metodom lumen-sentsii.)

PERIODICAL: Optika i Spektraskopiya, 1968, Vol.IV, No.3,
pp.414-415 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors studied the following luminescent plastics: polyvinyl alcohol containing crystal violet, polyvinyl alcohol with auramine, ethyl cellulose with auramine, polyvinylbutyral with auramine, and polyvinylbutyral with Michler's ketone. The authors also studied glass with auramine. The polymers were used in the form of films 30-50 μ thick. The amount of luminescent dyes present in polymers was 0.5-5%. Luminescence was excited by means of mercury lines. The fluorescence spectra were recorded by means of a monochromator UM-2 and a photomultiplier PMU-19. Dependence of the fluorescent intensity I on temperature was measured at a wavelength corresponding to the maximum of fluorescence (495 m μ for auramine, 658 m μ for crystal violet, 500 m μ for Michler's ketone). For all the substances studied,

Card 1/2

FD-36 - 1-36/30

Study of Vitrification by a Luminescence Method.

with the exception of ethyl cellulose, a sharp break was found in the curve of the temperature dependence of the fluorescent intensity I at the vitrification temperature T_g . This break is most pronounced when auramine is used (curve 1 in Fig.1 shows auramine in polyvinylbutyral). In the case of ethyl cellulose the vitrification temperature lies outside the studied interval of temperatures (20-100°C) and therefore no break is shown in the fluorescent intensity curve (Fig.1, curve 2). The value of T_g was found to depend a little on the rate of heating or cooling. In agreement with predictions of the theory in Ref.5 the curves of the temperature dependence of the fluorescent intensity show hysteresis near T_g on successive heating and cooling of samples (Fig.2). There are 2 figures and 6 references, of which 5 are Soviet and 1 American.

ASSOCIATION: Institute of High-Molecular Compounds, Academy of Sciences of the USSR (Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soedinenii AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: July 15, 1977.

Card 2/R 1. Plastics--Luminescence--Theory 2. Plastics--Fluorescent spectra
 3. Photomultipliers--Applications 4. Monochromators--Applications

KOKORIN, O.Ya.; RAZGULOV, V.A.

Local air conditioners, Metallurg 10 no.4:35 Ap '65. (MIRA 13:7)

I. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sanitarnoy tekhniki Gosstroya
SSSR.

RAZGULOV, Yu.N.; PENKIN, V.I.

Type S-618 horizontal two-tube vibrating conveyor. TSement
28 no.4:21-22 Jl-Ag '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Opytnyy zavod Gosudarstvennogo instituta proyektirovaniya
predpriyatiy i po nauchno-issledovatel'skim rabotam tsementnoy
promyshlennosti.

(Conveying machinery)
(Cement plants)

VINOGRADOV, Nikolay Vladimirovich, kand.tekn.nauk, dotsent; KOPYLOV,
Igor' Petrovich, kand.tekhnn.nauk, dotsent; RAZGULYAYEV, Boris
Basil'yevich, student-diplomnik

Electric machinery with composite stators constructed by utilizing
techniques employed by the powder metallurgy industry. Izv. vys.
ucheb. zav.; elektromekh. 4 no.12:91-95 '61. (MIR 15:1)

1. Kafedra elektricheskikh mashin Moskovskogo energeticheskogo
instituta (for Vinogradov, Kopylov). 2. Moskovskiy energeticheskiy
institut (for Razgulyayev).
(Electric machinery) (Electric equipment industry)

S/144/61/000/012/001/001
D274/D305

AUTHORS: Vinogradov, N.V., Kopylov, I.P. and Razgulyayev,
B.V.

TITLE: Electric machines with compound stators, manufac-
tured by the method of powder metallurgy

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Elektro-
mekhanika, no. 12, 1961, 91-95

TEXT: A method is described of producing stator and rotor
cores from metallic powders, for electrical machinery (e.g. Fig.
1) of power not exceeding 1 kW. The parts are manufactured from
powders of known mechanical and magnetic properties, obtained
by crushing scrap metal. The starting material is ground and tem-
pered and 6 - 7% of an alcoholic solution of styrol is added to
serve as an insulator, at 120-125°C. The powders are then size-
and weight - graded, lubricated and cold-pressed. The latter

Card 1/3

Electric machines with ...

S/144/61/000/012/cc1/001
D274/D305

Process is described in some detail. The compacts are densified by sintering and do not require finishing. Properties of the pressed material are compared to those of 331 (E31) steel, and an account of the characteristics, weights and costs of machines using ordinary and pressed-powder parts is given. There are 4 figures, 1 table and 4 Soviet-block references.

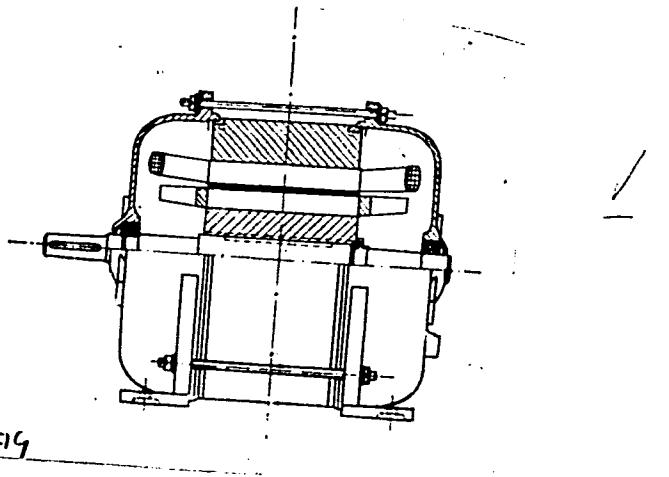
SUBMITTED: March 8, 1961

✓

Electric machines with ...

S/144/61/000/012/001/001
D274/D305

Legend to Fig. 1:
Motor containing a compound stator



Card 3/3

FIG

KLEGULYAYEV, V.A.

Device for a rapid determination of the fractional composition of concentration products. Loks i khim. no.2:8-10 '61. (VIRA 14:2)

1. Cherepovetskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod.
(Cherepovets---Coal preparation)

L 8447-66

ACC NR: AP5025732

SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/015/0084/0084

AUTHORS: Birenberg, I. E.; Chubukov, M. P.; Karpov, Ya. L.; Svet, I. S.; Dovedov, A. N.; Gavril'chenko, L. I.; Rasgulyayev, Ya. P.

ORG: none

TITLE: An instrument for measuring methane concentration, the resistance of the detonation circuit, and the ignition of electrodetonators. Class 42, No. 174819

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 18, 1965, 84

TOPIC TAGS: methane, resistance bridge, electric resistance, electric transformer, transistor, detonation, electric detonator

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents an instrument for measuring the methane concentration, resistance of detonation circuit, and the ignition of electrodetonators. It contains a methane meter (see Fig. 1) in the form of a bridge circuit, one arm of which is the methane-combustion element. The second arm is a balancing element. The other two arms have constant resistances. This device also contains a resistance meter for the detonation circuit and a detonation device in the form of a contactless transistor-transformer converter. The latter converts

UDC: 622.817.9.002.56

Card 1/3

L 8447-66

ACC NR: AP5025732

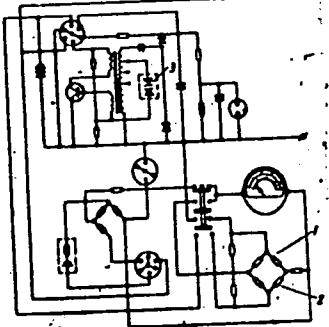


Fig. 1. 1 - A catalytic element;
2 - comparison element;
3 - Zener diode.

low voltage from an independent source to high-voltage alternating current. There is a feedback loop between the secondary winding of the transformer and the base of the transistor. In order to increase the safety of detonation work, to ensure reliability of the device, and to increase its life under difficult mine

Card 2/3

L 8447-66

ACC NR: AP5025732

conditions, the catalytic and comparison elements of the methane meter (which have a working temperature of up to 4500) are installed in a single reaction chamber. The chamber has one-way natural admission of the analysed gas. The detonation device has a Zener diode connected in opposition to the feedback loop. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 09/ SUM DATE: 12Mar64

BVK

Card 3/3

1. RAZGULYAYEVA, M. V.
2. USSR (600)
4. Stars, Variable
7. 10 Lyrae.
Per. zvezdy 8 No. 3, 1951

9. Monthly Lists of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1953, Unclassified.

RAZGA, V. [Razha, V.], inzh. (Chekhoslovatskaya Sotsialisticheskaya
Respublika)

Techclogical progress and wages in Czechoslovak industries.
Biul.nauch.inform.: trud i zar.plata 5 no.11:52-56 '62.
(MIRA 15:12)

(Czechoslovakia--Incentives in industry)
(Czechoslovakia--Technological innovations)

BEZUKHOV, N.I.; BAZHANOV, V.L.; GOL'DENBLAT, I.I., doktor tekhn.nauk,
prof., red.; NIKOLAYENKO, N.A.; SINYUKOV, A.M.; SINITSYN,
A.P., ccktor tekhn. nauk, prof., retsenzent

[Calculations for strength, stability, and vibrations at high
temperatures] Raschety na prochnost', ustoichivost' i koleba-
nia v usloviakh vysokikh temperatur. [By] N.I.Bezukhov i dr.
Moskva, Ma.ninostroenie, 1965. 566 p. (MIRA 18:3)

Mr. J. H.

Subject: "The Campaign Against Foot-and-Mouth Disease". Testimony before
Parliament, London, Oct. 1968.

DOBROKHOTOV, A.M.; RAZHDAYEV, V.I.

History of veterinary medicine. Veterinariia 40 no.7:77-78
J1 '63. (MIRA 16:8)
(Nedachin, Aleksandr Vasil'evich, 1888-)

38175. RAZHEV, K. N.

Stroitel'stvo Proudov i vodoyemov v Chkalovskoy oblasti. Les i
step', 1949, no. 8, s. 57-62

KULICHIKHIN, N.I., prof.; BAGDASAROV, Sh.B., dots.; VVERCHENBA, A.O.,
dots.; TIKHONOV, N.V., dots.; RAZHEV, M.M., gor. inzh., nauchn. red.

[Boring and blasting operations, loading, timbering, mine
haulage, ventilation, and mine drainage; second part of
the course "Carrying out exploratory operations"] Burovzryv-
nye ravnosti, pogruzka, kreplenie, rudnichnyi transport, ven-
tilatsiia i vodootliv; chast vtoraiia kursa "Provedenie raz-
vedochnykh vyrobok." [By] N.I.Kulichikhin i dr. Moskva,
Nedra, 1964. 455 p. (MIRA 17:9)

KULICHIKHIN, N.I., prof.; BAGDASARIAN, Sh.B., dots.; VENCHESA, A.O.,
dots.; TIKHONOV, N.V., dots.; RAZHEV, M.M., gornyy inzh.,
nauchn. red.

[boring and blasting operations, loading, timbering, mine
haulage, ventilation, and drainage; second part of the course
"Conducting exploratory operations"] Burovzryvnye raboty, po-
gruzka, kreplenie, rukichnyi transport, ventiliatsiya i vo-
doetliv; chast' vtoraya kursa "Provedenie razvedochnykh vyra-
betek." [By] N.I.Kulichikhin i dr. Moskva, Izd-vo "Nedra,"
1964. 455 p. (MIA 17:8)

RAZHEV, Mikhail Mikhaylovich; MIKHAYLOV, Vladimir Vasil'yevich; KOVALENKO,
Yefim Pavlovich; BOSEDOV, O.O., redaktor; PARTSEVSKIY, V.N.,
redaktor izdatel'stva; ESENSON, I.M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Mine tunneling by speed-up methods] Prokhodka gornykh vyrabotok
skorostnymi metodami. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry
po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1956. 99 p. (MLRA 10:1)
(Mining engineering)

RAZIEV, V.A.

Stand for checking KDRSh-type relays. Avtom., telem. i sviaz' 9
no.11:24-25 N '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Starshiy inzh. kontrol'no-ispytatel'nogo punkta Vladimirovskoy
distsantsii Gor'kovskoy dorogi.

PASKAL', Yu.I.; SAVITSKIY, K.V.; RAZHEV, V.P.

Some characteristics of the hardening of aluminum alloys
containing copper and magnesium. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.;
fiz. 8 no.6:166-167 '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Sibirskiy fiziko-tehnicheskiy institut imeni V.D. Kuznetsova.
Submitted December 30, 1964.

5.9/36
s/061/62/000/005/110/112
B168/B101

AUTHORS: Zakharov, N. D., Razheva, A. M.

TITLE: Epoxy resins as vulcanizing agents for certain polar rubbers

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 5, 1962, 648, abstract
5P324 (Uch. zap. Yaroslavsk. tekhnol. in-ta, v. 6, 1961,
133-143)

TEXT: Rubber CKC-30-1 (SKS-30-1), which contains carboxyl, vulcanizes slowly with the epoxy resins 9-40 (E-40) and 9-41 (E-41) in a press. Vulcanization is accelerated in the presence of 2-methyl-5-vinyl pyridine (I). Valuable vulcanized rubbers are produced in practice under the combined action of E-41 and MgO, the process of vulcanization here being substantially accelerated. Epoxy resin has a less detrimental effect on the strength of vulcanized rubbers than does sulfur in the process of sulfur vulcanization of copolymers containing carboxyl. An increase in the proportion of I increases the strength, specific elongation, and moduli of the vulcanized rubbers, and it accelerates vulcanization. The links which form during vulcanization are destroyed by acetic acid. E-41 slightly

Card 1/2

Epoxy resins as vulcanizing agents...

S/081/62/000/005/110/112
B168/B101

increases scorching of the compound; the aging coefficient of the vulcanized rubbers approaches 1 when the resin is introduced. It is advisable to carry out combined vulcanization in two stages: the first (short) stage in the press and the second (~3 hrs) in the thermostat. The above pattern also applies in the case of filled vulcanized rubbers. E-41 actively vulcanizes vinyl pyridine rubbers (CKMBT-15 - SKMVP-15), but after vulcanization the breaking strength is $\leq 60 \text{ kg/cm}^2$, the specific elongation 460 %, and the residual elongation 8 %. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

BARABASHKIN, I.I.; VOLCHKOV, V.I.; RAZHEV, S.M.

Testing pin roller bits used in prospecting. Razved.i okh.nedr.
28 no.11:26-30 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Tsentral'noye konstruktorskoye byuro Ministerstva geologii i
okhrany nedr SSSR.
(Boring machinery--Testing)

RAZHEVA, M.A., assistent

Anatomy of efferent lymph vessels of the scalp in before and after
birth. Trudy LSGMI 9:35-37 '51. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Kafedra normal'noy anatomi Tomskogo meditsinskogo instituta im.
V.M.Molotova (nauchnyy rukovoditel' - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR
prof. Zhdanov, D.A.)
(SCALP) (LYMPHATICS)

... , ..

PANUFMAN, I. -- "Improving the Visibility of Objects in the Supplementary Field of View." Min Higher Education U.S. Leningrad Order of Lenin State Institute. Shlissel. Leningrad, 1955 ("Invention for the Degree of Candidate in Biological Sciences").

See: Polyakov, Anatolij, '79, 1984

Plumer

RAZHINSKAS, A. K., Card Phys-Math Sci -- (diss) "Studies of the Deflections of the Ellipsoid and Undulation of the Geoid in the Western Part of the Lithuanian SSR." Vil'nyus, 1957. 18 pp with charts (Min of Higher Education USSR, Vil'nyus State Univ im V. Kapsukas), 100 copies (KL, 51-57, 91)

BELYUKAS, K.K.[Bieliuskas, K.], akademik, red.; ZHELNIN, G.A.,
red.; GUDELIS, V.K., red.; LESIS, I.P.[Liesis, J.],
red.; MAAZIK, V.Ya.[Mansik, V.], red.: OZOL, L.P.
[Ozols, L.], red.; ORVIKU, K.V., red.; RAZHINSKAS, A.K.
[Razinskas, A.], red.; SPRINGIS, K.Ya., red.

[Recent and latest crustal movements in the Baltic region;
materials of the Interrepublic Conference on the Problems
of Recent Tectonic Movements in the Baltic Region for the
2d International Symposium on the Study of Recent Crustal
Movements, Helsinki, 1965] Sovremennye i noveishie dvizheniya
zemnoi kory v Pribaltike; materialy... k II Mezhdunarodnomu simpoziumu po izucheniiu sovremennykh dvizhenii
zemnoi kory, Khel'sinki, 1965. Pod red. V.K.Gudelisa.
Vilnius, AN Litovskoi SSR, 1964. 139 p. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Mezhrespublikanskove soveshchaniye po voprosam neotektonicheskikh dvizheniy Pribaltiki. 3d, Vilna, 1962. 2. Akademiya nauk Litovskoy SSR (for Belyukas).

RAZHINSKAS, A.K. [Razinskas, A.]

Some notes on the importance of a detailed study of a
quasi-geoidal surface for the characteristics of the earth
crust activity. Trudy AN Lit. SSR. Ser.B no.1:183-188 '62
(MIRA 17:8)

1. Institut geologii i geografii AN Litovskoy SSR.

RAZHNOV, I.

Faithfulness to the glorious traditions. Sov. profsoiuzy 17
no. 3:30-31 F '61. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Zamestitel' predsedatelya zavkoma profsoyuza Kirovskogo
zavoda, Leningrad.
(Leningrad--Machinery industry workers--Education and training)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001444420011-0

KVIT, A.A.

[Millions machines with analog systems of program control]
Frrezerrye stanki s analogryymi sistemami programmirovaniya
upravleniya. Minsk, Mashinostroenie, 1970. 24 p.
(NIIA 1612)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001444420011-0"

Kitz 1, H.R.

PAGE I BOOK INFORMATION 807/113

Automatisches mathematicheskoy obnaruzheniya v tsentralnykh protsessakh. (Automation of Mechanical Monitoring Processes in Industrial Industry) Moscow, Nauksgiz, 1959. 358 p. Previously issued, 1,000 copies printed.

General Ed., I.M. Rukhlin; Presidents: P.V. Reznichenko, Candidate of Technical Sciences; Doctor, and Prof. V. M. Tsvetkov, Candidate of Technical Sciences, Doctor of Science; Vice-Presidents: V. M. Krylov, and M.M. Chikin; Tech. Ed., V. V. Speranskaya; Managing Ed., for documents on Numerical Monitoring Technology (Engineering Division, Nauksgiz); Tel. P. Matveyev, Director.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for technical personnel.

CONTENTS: The book deals with the automation of mechanical machining processes in small-batch production in industrial industry. The use of hydraulic cutting fluid nests is explained, and practical experience in the introduction of nesting slide nests into heating boiler plants is described. The improvement of such slide nests, the technical and economic effects resulting from their usage, and methods of designing master forms are discussed. New designs of hydraulically slide nests are described. Examples of field-type problems of program control, especially for the simplest control systems, and a number of original options are described. No recommendations are mentioned. There are 57 references in Soviet and 11 English.

Reviewers: E.P. and A.N. Kita. Experience Gained in the Use of Hydraulic Slide Nests in Boiler Production 113

Buravtsev, M.S., and V.M. Tsvetkov. V.M. Tsvetkov's Hydraulic Cutting Slides 127

SECTION II.

MECHANICAL PROGRAM CONTROL

- Rabotin, I.M. Use of Mechanical Program Control for the Automation of Machine Tools in Small-Batch Production 139
- Tsvetkov, A.A., O.V. Reznichenko, O.O. Korshunov, and S.I. Tsvetkov. Practical Computer Service for Controlling Machine Tools During Machining of Boring-Drill Gaskets 167
- Razumov, A.M., and Z.A. Dritskin. Boring Machine Model 320M with Program Control 189
- Tsarev, N.O., Yu. N. Gerasimchenko, and M.M. Trubetskoi. Drilling Machine with Program Control 202
- Kazakov, A.D. The Use of Photoelectric Functional Transducers as Sensors in Program Control Systems 215
- Chernov, N.P. Practical Program Control With Relay-Contact Device for Setting Up Requirements of Tool Displacements 232
- Pashkov, P.A. Interpolator Single-Dimensional Program Control System for Drills 243
- Razumov, I.M. Experience Gained in the Use of the 979M Program Control System in Turning Lathes [A. A. Tsvetkov, Candidate of Technical Sciences] 256

SECTION III.

AUTOMATION IN LOT PRODUCTION BASED ON THE GROUP MANUFACTURING METHOD

- Makarenko, S.P. Group Method as the Basis of Automation in Lot Production 269
- Kostylev, I.M. The New Model 1140 Single-Station Automatic Lathes 318
- Vilenskiy, I.M., and O.V. Borodulinenko. Mechanization of Assembly and Lubrication of Welding at the Carded Irons Impo (Plant, serial type) 351
- Borodulinenko 355

ATMOSPHERE: Library of Congress
Card 5/5

RC/PW/ma
10-25-60

RAZIEFSCU, S

TECHNOLOGY

PERIODICA::: INDUSTRIA USOARA, Vol. 5, no. 11, Nov. 1958

RAZIEFSCU, S. new types of synthetic rubber. p. 417

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEA) LC VOL. 8, no. 4
April 1959, Unclass

1. TITLE : ANALYSIS
2. BY : Standard Oil Company, Chemical Products and
Rubber Prod., Farm & Natural and Synthetic
Prod. Div., No. 1 1960, No. 3102

3. AUTHOR : Anonimous, D.
4. DATE : 1960
5. SUBJECT : New Types of Synthetic Rubber

6. FILE : Unit. 10003, S, No. 11, 417-L-2
7. APPROVAL : Approved, D.M.D. 31 May.

Manufacture, Rubber

8. 1/1

9. 1/1

R-165

Distr: UE3d

Means of heating laboratory apparatus by infrared radiation
Georgea Spîrteanu and St. Radulescu, Rev. chim.
(Bucharest) 7, 550-2(1956).—An infrared lamp has proved
to be most suitable for heating lab. app. The installation
gives a uniform temp. and can be regulated by relay and
thermometer.

Carla Heitner-Wirquin

RAZIK, V.

Skillful hands. Prof.-tekhn. obr. 17 no.3:28 Mr '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Sekretar' komiteta Vsesoyuznogo Leninskogo Kommunisticheskogo
soyuza molodezhi tekhnicheskogo uchilishcha No.4, g. Leningrad.
(Leningrad--Vocational education)

Razikov, A

107-8-43/62

AUTHORS: Shirokov, N, and Razikov, A (Moscow).

TITLE: Simple Line Scanning for TV-receivers with Kinescope "40JK25"
(Prostaya strochnaya razvertka dlya televizorov s kineskopom
"40JK25").

PERIODICAL: Radio, 1957, # 8, pp 41 and 42, col 1 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: Radio amateurs using large screen kinescopes have difficulties in obtaining normal horizontal picture dimensions with the accelerating potential of 12-14 kv.
A simple line scanning circuit is suggested, which has been applied with good results to some TV-receivers.
The sawtooth voltage is produced by the "6H8C" tube by a circuit as shown in the diagram.
The output stage contains the "F-807" tube, in the anode circuit of which a core coil of 2200 windings of "ПЗЛШО-0.18" wire, is inserted.
The manufacturing of the coil form and windings is described in detail.

Card 1/2

RAZIKOV, A.R., kand. med.nauk

Some hygienic problems in organizing polytechnic instruction in schools at Andizhan. Med. zhur. Uzb. no.12:43-45 D '61.

(MIRA 15:2)

1. Iz kafedry gigiyeny Andizhanskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(ANDIZHAN SCHOOL HYGIENE)

~~Советский союз~~ - on child medicament (child)

The effect of health plots of pediatric polyclinics on school
children with weak health [with summary in English]. Pt. 1 (see.,
1957-1958 Ag '57. (See. 11:9)

1. Из кадры школ'но гигиены и Москвской ордена Ленина

медицинского института имени И.М.Сеченова.

(CHILD HYGIENE TUBERCULOSIS, IN INF. AND CHILD

primary, eff. of regimen at day-sanatorium for school
children)

(Child hygian)

eff. of regimen at day-sanatorium on sickly school child.)

(See. 11:9)

eff. of regimen at day-sanatorium on sickly school child.)

RAZIKOV, A.R.; KARIYEV, T.M.

Condition and tasks of the medical and sanitation service in
the virgin lands of Central Fergana. Med. zhur. Uzb. no. 9:42-
45 S '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Iz kafedry gigiyeny Andizhanskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo
instituta.

(FERGANA--MEDICAL CARE)

"The 'Milevsky's' are been in specializing in this area."

Report submitted at the 19th All-Union Congress of Hygienists, Epidemiologists and Sanitarians, 1959.

Razikov, A. R.

Razikov, A. R.

"The Effectiveness of Placing Children with Weakened Health in Sanitary-
Recuperative Centers." First Moscow Order of Lenin Medical Inst. Moscow,
1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Medical Science)

So: Knizhnaya letopis', No. 27, 2 July 1955

RAZIKOV, A.R., kand.med.nauk; KARIYEV, T.M., kand.med.nauk (Andizhan)

Medical and sanitary service of virgin lands of Central Fergana.
Sov. zdrav. 20 no.7:26-29 '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Iz Andizhanskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. - zasluzhennyj
vrach Uzbekskoy SSR U.A.Alimov).
(FERGANA—MEDICAL CARE)

RAZIKOV, A.R., kand.med.nauk

History of the establishment of health-promoting institutions
in prerevolutionary Russia. Med. zhur. Uzb. no.1:50-53 Ja
'62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Iz kafedry gigiyeny Andizhanskogo gosudarstvennogo
meditsinskogo instituta.
(CHILDREN--INSTITUTIONAL CARE)

L 15606-63 EWP(j)/EWT(m)/BDS/ES(v) AFFTC/ASD Pe-4/Pe-4 RM
ACCESSION NR: AP3004702 S/0190/63/005/008/1156/1159

AUTHORS: Berestnev, V. A.; Razikov, K. Kh.; Kargin, V. A.

64
63

TITLE: Supermolecular structure of caprone fibers

SOURCE: Vy*okomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 5, no. 8, 1963, 1156-1159

TOPIC TAGS: caprone fibers, supermolecular structure, macrofibrils, polymorphism

ABSTRACT: The materials under study were 20 μ thick caprone filaments which were stretched at room temperature to 4.5-5 times their original length. Ultrathin slices of these were obtained by means of an ultramicrotome and subjected to electron microscope studies under direct 30 000 magnification. A longitudinal section of a macrofibril reveals a string of large globular structures forming the axis of the filament, with a layer of small globules forming a coat around it. Beside these there coexist irregular globular structures of mixed spherulites and clusters of needle-like elements presumably derived from the breakup of spherulites. These structures are embedded in a homogeneous optically translucent medium, probably consisting of orderly supermolecular formations. The existence of a relief in some of the slices suggests that the ultramicrotome has a shearing

Cord 1/2

L 15606-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3004702

effect on the filaments rather than a cutting one. The authors stress the polymorphic nature of the supermolecular structure of caprone fibers. Orig. art. has 6 pictures.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut shinnoy promyshlennosti, Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L. Ya. Karpova (Scientific Research Institute of the Tire Industry, Physical-Chemical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 25Dec61

DATE ACQ: 28Aug63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CH

NO REF Sov: 012

OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

BERESTNEV, V.A.; RAZIKOV, K. Kh.; KARGIN, V.A.

Supermolecular structure of an extra strong viscose cord fiber.
Vysokom. soed. 6 no.7 1967 p.1173 Jl '64 (MIRA 18:2)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut shinnoy promyshlennosti,
Institut khimii polimerov AN SSSR i Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut
imeni Karpova.

Journal of Polym. Sci. Part A: Polym. Chem.

Supramolecular structures of graft copolymer based on cotton
cellulose and vinyl ester. Vyazova, Svetlana. Russ. Pat. No. 1181959
(INRA - Paris)

1. Invention relates to supramolecular structures of graft copolymer
based on cotton cellulose.

ACCESSION NR: AP4042181

S/0190/64/006/007/1167/1173

AUTHOR: Berestnev, V. A., Razikov, K. Kh. Kargin, V. A.

TITLE: Study of the supramolecular structure of super-strength viscose cord fiber

SOURCE: Vy*sokomolekulyarnye soyedineniya, v. 6, no. 7, 1964, 1167-1173, and insert facing p. 1168

TOPIC TAGS: cord, viscose cord fiber, super-strength, viscose fiber, electron microscopy, microstructure, macrostructure, polyethylene, polyethylene terephthalate, polyamide, viscose cord, viscose fiber, X-ray diffraction, cellulose

ABSTRACT: Fibers of a super-strength viscose cord (5.45/1 x 2) were investigated under the electron microscope at direct magnifications of up to 30,000. Photomicrographs of the longitudinal and oblique sections of microfibrils of supercord viscose fiber, microdiffraction pictures of high-velocity electrons and x-ray diagrams of the fiber texture are shown. The optically dense structural formations were found to consist of the same hydrated cellulose material as the total fiber. The fact that the macroformations in viscose fiber give a clear microdiffraction picture shows that the microformological structure of the hydrated cellulose fibers has a very high orientation, such as 200-250, which is far from being the

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ACCESSION NR: AP4042181

limiting value. Concerning the crystallinity of cellulose, the experimental data confirm the hypothesis that the rigid-chain, noncrystalline polymers such as cellulose can form microstructural aggregates with a considerable degree of orientation, but these aggregates never attain the high perfection observed in crystalline polymers. In the superviscose fibers, very highly ordered structural macroformations are found, the appearance and development of which were investigated. The effect of stretching and modifiers on the structural formations is discussed. For polymers such as polyethylene, polyethylene terephthalate or polyamide fiber, the formation of micromorphological structures proceeds in two stages: during the production of unstretched polymer, oriented macrostructures are already formed in the viscose solution; during stretching, macrosfibrils are formed in the polymer, inside which the macroformations decompose, first partially to separate, large elements (while their internal order is retained), and then completely to small formations of bundle dimensions. In order to obtain ordered anisodiametric particles, the stages of microformological structure formation must therefore be rigidly controlled. Orig. X

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut shinnoy promy*shlennosti (Scientific Research Institute of the Tire Industry); Institut khimii polimerov AN SSSR (Institute of Polymer Chemistry AN SSSR); Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L. Ya. Karpova (Physicochemical Institute)

Card 2/3

RAZIKOV, K. Kh.; BERESTNEV, V.A.; KARGIN, V.A.

Structure of natural cellulose fibers. Report No.1: Elements
of the secondary structure of cotton and ramie fibers. Knim.
i fiz.-khim. prirod. i sint. polim. no.185-17 '62

(MIRA 18:1)

RAZIKOV, K.Kh.; AZIZOV, U.; USMANOV, Kh.U.

Electron microscopy of cotton cellulose and its copolymers.
Part 1: Particular features of cotton cellulose microstructure
and of its radiation-induced graft copolymer with methacrylic acid.
Uzb.khim.zhur. 8 no.2;66-72 '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. NIITsF Goskhimneftekomiteta pri Gosplane SSSR.

S/020/61/141/001/020/021
B113/B108

AUTHORS: Razikov, K. Kh., Markova, G. S., and Kargin, V. A.,
Academician

TITLE: Secondary structures in caprone fibers

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 141, no. 1, 1961, 157-160

TEXT: The authors studied the formation of secondary structures during crystallization of condensed-phase polyamides. Approximately 1-mm thick caprone threads stretched to the fivefold length were investigated.

Recrystallization was caused by annealing for 1-1.5 hr at 205°C, and subsequent slow cooling to room temperature. Approximately 200-Å thick fiber cross sections were studied by a YEMB-100 (UEMB-100) electron microscope. The preparations were obtained by means of a Söstrand Ultra-microtome LKB-Producter. Results: The oriented, but not pretreated fibers show only a slight secondary structure (microfibrils ~100 Å thick and a few μ long). During recrystallization a considerable increase of the existing secondary structures occurs. The microfibrils start branching until they finally turn into little crystals. The secondary structures

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Secondary structures in caprone ...

S/020/61/141/001/020/021
B119/B108

are formed by aggregation of these little crystals which form irregular structures with diameters of from 1 to 10μ . The space between the crystalline macrofibrils is filled out by amorphous polymeric substance. There are 3 figures and 3 references to English-language publications which read as follows: A. Keller, J. Polymer Sci., 36, 361 (1959); P. H. Geil, J. Polymer Sci., 44, 449 (1960); W. O. Statton, P. H. Geil, J. Appl. Polymer Sci., 3, 9, 357 (1960).

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L. Ya. Karpova
(Physicochemical Institute imeni L. Ya. Karpov)

SUBMITTED: June 12, 1961

Card 2/2

RAZIKOV, K.K.; MARKOVA, G.S.; KARGIN, V.A.

Supermolecular formations in oriented polycaproamide. Part 1:
Effect of fiber orientation and subsequent heat treatment on the
morphology of the crystal structure of polycaproamide. Vysokom.-
soed. 5 no.4:552-557 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut imeni L.Ya.Karpova.
(Hexanamide) (Textile fibers, Synthetic) (Crystallography)

S/190/63/005/004/012/020
B101/B220

AUTHORS: Razikov, K. Kh., Markova, G. S., Kargin, V. A.

TITLE: Supermolecular formations in oriented polycapramide. I.
Effect of fiber orientation and of subsequent thermal treatment
on the morphology of the crystalline structure of poly-
capramide

PERIODICAL: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 5, no. 4, 1963, 552-557

TEXT: Ultra-thin sections of stretched and nonstretched polycapramide fibers were examined in the electron microscope without and after thermal treatment at 205°C. Results: (1) Nonoriented fibers showed an inhomogeneous structure of macrofibrils and transparent amorphous regions. (2) Stretching orientation develops supermolecular formations which are oriented along the macrofibrils. (3) Thermal treatment leads to the formation of large complex supermolecular formations, such as bundles and spherulites, sometimes even to the formation of laminated crystals. The supermolecular formations developing inside the macrofibrils are not oriented, even in stretched fibers. There are 2 figures.

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S/190/63/005/004/012/020
B101/B220

Supermolecular formations in ...

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L. Ya. Karpova (Physico-chemical Institute imeni L. Ya. Karpov)

SUBMITTED: September 29, 1961

Card 2/2

BERESTNEV, V.A.; RAZIKOV, K.Kh.; KARGIN, V.A.

Supermolecular structure of carbon fibers. Vysokom. soed. 5
no.8:1156-1159 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut shinnoy promyshlennosti
i Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut imeni L.Ya.Karpova.
(Nylon) (Electron microscopy)

L 13557-63

EWP(j)/EWT(m)/BD9/ES(y) AFTTC/ASD Pe-h/Pe-h RM

ACCESSION NR: AP3000704

8/0190/63/005/005/0760/0766

AUTHOR: Razikov, K. Kh.; Zubov, Yu. A.; Markova, G. S.; Kargin, V. A.

65
64TITLE: Supramolecular formations in oriented polycapramide. 2. Effect of thermal treatment on the crystalline structure of polycapramide monofibers 15

SOURCE: Vyssokomolekulyarnye soyedineniya, v. 5, no. 5, 1963, 760-766

TOPIC TAGS: supramolecular formations, oriented polycapramides, monofibers, the large period, orientation

ABSTRACT: Monofibers of unstretched and five-fold stretched polycapramide were annealed at 205°C for 1.5, 3, and 6 hours, and ultrathin longitudinal slices of these were studied by electron microscope and x-rays. The formation of large supramolecular bodies of spherolytic, microfibrillar, and laminated structure was observed on the monofibers, the stretched fibers yielding structurally more perfect formations. The dimensions of the microfilament unit, constituting the basic unit of the structurally oriented monofibers, were estimated as 100 Angstrom in width and a few microns in length. Low-angle x-ray investigations disclosed the presence in both the stretched and the unstretched unheated polycapramide monofibers of large period units ($d = 83$ Angstrom), which in the stretched fibers were oriented along their axis. Annealing causes the large period units to increase to $d = 96$ Angstrom,

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